

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

From London Magazine, 6th June, 1817.

On Wednesday, May 7, was held the thirtieth Anniversary of this Institution, at Freemasons' Hall, London: at which their pious and noble patron, Lord Teignmouth, presided, who was supported by the Bishops of Salisbury, Norwich, Gloucester, and Cloyne, the Earl of Elgin, Lord Gambier, and several respectable Members of the British Parliament.

The Report briefly mentioned the flourishing state of the Society, and its rapid extension through the world. The spirit of peace had poured on the world a rich abundance of moral and intellectual blessings. Christian knowledge is now confined to no country: the African and the Asiatic—the Hottentot and the Hindoo, are enabled to trace the mind of God in the pages of Scripture, and rejoice in there contemplating a sublimer revelation than in sun, moon, and stars. The crescent of Mahomet sinks before the rising beams of Christianity; a Mahometan aged 40 had learned to read, purposely, that he might read the Scriptures. The first Bible sold in Africa was to a Hottentot. An African said of the Scriptures, "These are the weapons that will conquer Africa—they have conquered me." The Report stated the formation of various Bible Societies at home and abroad, particularly in Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, &c. and even among the Catholics, thousands of whom now read the Bible: also in the East and West Indies, America, and Africa, where a Hottentot of 50 years of age learned to read that he might read the Bible. The Report concluded with giving thanks to God for a disposition to encourage the distribution of the Scriptures, and imploring the Divine blessing on its exertions.

The Report, together with the whole proceedings of this meeting, were replete with the most lively interest, and equally encouraging with those of any former Anniversary; but as we expect to be enabled to furnish our readers with a detailed account in our next Number, we shall for the present confine ourselves to a few of the most prominent facts stated in the Report.

The object of the Society is increasingly felt and promoted in every quarter of the globe, and new fields are continually opening for the dispensation of its bounty, by encouraging the establishment of Societies for perpetuating the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, by granting to them pecuniary aid at their establishment, and in the progress of printing large editions of the Holy Scriptures.—Among the Roman Catholics upon the continent large impressions of the New Testament have been circulated at the charge of the Society, as well as to Protestants situated in Catholic countries, which have been attended with the most beneficial results.

The Auxiliary Societies in the United Kingdom, although much increased in number, continue their operations with vigor and, notwithstanding the past year has been one of peculiar distress, they have contributed to the Parent Institution no less than £2,074. 9s. 8d. (upwards of 231,000 dollars) and as their local wants become supplied with the Holy Scriptures, they progressively allot a considerable portion of those contributions to the general purposes of the Parent Institution, without requiring any return in Bibles and Testaments, thereby enabling them to promote more extensively the printing and circulation of the Holy Scriptures in countries destitute of the Word of Life.—The sum of 21,934. 7s. 6d. has been received during the past year for Bibles and Testaments.—The total net receipts was 84,040. 17s. 4d. (upwards of 374,000 dollars) and the net expenditure 89,230. 9s. 9d. (almost 400,000 dollars.)

The total number of Bibles issued during the year, ending the 31st March last was 92,259, and of Testaments 100,782; making the whole number issued by the Society exceed A MILLION AND THREE QUARTERS of copies of the Holy Scriptures.

The resolutions were moved and seconded respectively, by W. Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. and the Bishop of Salisbury—by the Bishop of Gloucester, and Sir Thomas Ackland, Bart. M. P.—by W. T. Money, Esq. M. P. and the Rev. George Clayton, —by the Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. and John Wayland, jun. Esq.—by the Rev. Dr. Mason, of New-York, and the Rev. Richard Watson, —by the Rev. Dr. Thorpe, of Dublin, and Major-General Colin Macaulay, —by the Bishop of Norwich, and the Rev. Edward Burn, of Birmingham—by the Bishop of Cloyne, and the Rev. John Paterson, from St. Petersburg—by the Rev. Professor Paxton, and by the Right Honorable Lord Gambier.

After the Report was read, apologies for unavoidable absence were received, from the Bishop of Durham, Lord Exmouth, and Mr. Vansittart.

W. Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. congratulated the Society on the favorable Report just read, and on the animating intelligence it contained. "My Lord, (said Mr. W.) you have even awakened Siberia itself to life and action." Mr. W. moved the acceptance and printing of the Report.

The Right Rev. Bishop of Salisbury seconded this motion.

Thanks to the President were moved by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Gloucester, who, after stating the feelings with which the Report should impress us, such as gratitude, patience, perseverance, &c. suggested the important inquiry, Whether we ourselves have been making a diligent and profitable use of that treasure so long committed to us, in the daily devout perusal of it, and prayer over it. "I trust (said his Lordship) I shall be excused touching upon this point, because it arises from an ardent desire to promote this good cause, and an endeavor in my humble way to

make it all pure within as well as all glorious without."

Sir T. ACKLAND, Bart. M. P. "In approaching your lordship, I approach the centre of the greatest circle this world ever saw—it reaches not only to the ends of the earth, but of the heavens." Sir Thomas added, that England had the distinguished honor of accomplishing two great works, the abolition of the slave trade, and the establishment of the Bible Society.

PRESIDENT. If I were to name a day in my life attended with a peculiar blessing, I would name the day on which I became a member of this Society. He added, that if his duties were equal to his love to the Society, he should be more deserving of their thanks.

W. MONEY, Esq. M. P. in moving to the Right Hon. and Rev. Vice-Presidents, adverted to the horrid blasphemy of "a living god" in India. I heard (said Mr. M.) of a being impiously styled "the living god," and I found him an ignorant boy of about 14 or 15 years of age, sitting in a temple surrounded by his worshippers. His story was this: about 160 or 170 years ago, a Buddha of consequence was told in a vision that there should be seven incarnations of a god in his family. The seven incarnations expired, and the priests added a supererogatory one; and when the people heard of it they only considered it as displaying the extraordinary power of their god. Mr. M. mentioned also the conversion of a Buddha priest in Ceylon, who had become a Christian minister.

Rev. G. CLAYTON observed, that the spirit of this Society, though dragged into controversy, had exhibited the meekness and gentleness of Christ. "Some subordinate officers (like myself) may have been chafed and fretted; but when we come to our Secretary and say, 'My Father shall we smite them? shall we smite them?' He has answered, 'Thou shalt not smite them: wouldst thou smite those whom we have taken captive with our sword and with our bow? Set bread and water before them that they may eat and drink, and go to their master.' (See 2d Kings vi. 20, 21.) This Society also reminded him of the blessing of Jacob, 'Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches run over the wall.' On one side the wall I see mixed greatness, on the other humble dissent; but the branches meet over the wall, and there is no sectarian flavor in the vine—it is the wine of the kingdom, and rejoices the heart both of God and man.

Sir GEORGE GRAY moved thanks to the Royal Dukes who patronized the Society—York, Kent, Sussex, Gloucester, and Cumberland.

J. WAYLAND, Jr. Esq. in seconding these thanks, remarked the good effects of the Bible in promoting habits of industry as well as morals and religion among the poor.

Rev. Dr. MASON, of New-York, Secretary to the American National Bible Society, observed: There was a general sentiment that all light must beam from east to west; but the Sun of Righteousness was subject to no such law. On this occasion he has been pleased to arise in the western isle of Britain, and from thence to beam his light upon the dark shores of India, with a glory never to be extinguished. "It is in vain to talk of opposition now, my Lord (said Dr. M.) when the Bible Society forms the moral machinery of the world. All the great and formidable columns which have been arranged under its banners have but one word of command from on high, and that word is—forward." He moved the thanks to the Committee, which was seconded by

Rev. R. WATSON, (Secretary to the Methodist Mission,) also thanked the Society for communicating so fully their operations and success, which was enough almost to make us forget the miseries of the world, in the expectation of its future glory. The young man may now well rejoice in his youth, because he may live to see the glorious results. "We see before us (said he) the scene of a soft and beautiful sunrise, the rays of which shed a brilliant light, as well upon the cottages of Siberia as upon the imperial palaces."

Dr. THORPE, of Dublin, mentioned a noted criminal lately executed in Ireland, who had never seen a Bible till he saw it in his cell a little before his execution; then laying his hand upon it he said, "Had I possessed a copy of this book ten years ago, I had not been here." and he spent the last minutes of his life in advising the spectators around him to procure a Bible, and to search diligently its contents. He stated that a desire to read the Scriptures was much on the increase among the Roman Catholics of Ireland, yet there were thousands of them who had not seen a Bible.

JOHN THORNTON, Esq. (the Treasurer) stated the amount of subscriptions and donations this year to be 62,266; which is only 646l. less than the last, notwithstanding all the pressure of the times. Mr. T. stated the high gratification he felt in transacting the business and promoting the interests of the Society.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Norwich expressed the heartfelt satisfaction which he experienced in meeting so many excellent men of all religious persuasions, who, laying aside every minor consideration, have the wisdom to perceive, and the piety to feel, that unity of heart is far more important than uniformity of sentiment. He moved thanks to the Secretaries, regretting much the indisposition of one of them, the Rev. Mr. Owen, who was unable to attend. This was seconded by Rev. Mr. BURN; and Dr. STINKOFF returned thanks in the name of all the three, as Mr. HUGHES, though present, was disabled from speaking by a cold which affected his voice.

Rev. Mr. PATTERSON, from Russia, stated, that fifteen millions of Bibles were wanted for the Russian Empire. Formerly 2000 annually were thought enough; now 200,000 were not half enough. The

great and good ALEXANDER, besides the 10,000 rubles which he annually subscribes, has given a palace and gardens for the use of the Society, and now promises to furnish both.

Rev. D. WILSON, of St. John's Chapel, who officiated for the Rev. Mr. Owen, absent through illness, said, "While we deplore the affecting illness of him whom I represent this day, the other Secretaries may report to him, that excepting his presence, nothing has been wanting to the meeting. We have had more than ever of the divine presence and blessing; & have come to this altar and sworn afresh allegiance to the Bible, & to the God of the Bible."

MISSION AT BERBICE.

Communicated for the Recorder.

Extracts from a letter, written by the Rev. Mr. WRAY, Missionary of the London Society, to a friend in the vicinity of Boston, dated Berbice, (South-America) July 1, 1817.

"I wish I could send you accounts from Berbice of the conversion of sinners to Jesus the Redeemer. But this I cannot. I hope however that good is doing, and that a few have been brought to accept of Christ.—My congregation consists sometimes of 50 or 60, and sometimes of 150 adults, and a great many children. They are principally slaves, and free colored people; but on Sunday evening we have from 10 to 20 whites.

"We have also established a free school. About 50 children attend daily, principally negro slaves. Several adult negroes, have also learned to read, and some who cannot see without spectacles. Of children and adults together, about 60 have learned to read the Bible, and are put in possession of that best of all books, by the benevolence of the British and Foreign Bible Society. I have often been astonished at their patience & perseverance, in committing to memory catechisms, hymns, and portions of the Scriptures; they are slow of understanding, and need line upon line, and precept upon precept, for their intellectual powers have been neglected, and allowed to contract a rust that nothing but patient culture, and the grace of God, can remove.—I have labored in Demerara and Berbice, about ten years, and have found encouragement in instructing these poor people, from Isa. 35, 8, 'The way forer man though a fool shall not err therein.'—God can teach them, and open their hearts to receive the truths of his gospel.

"We have also established an Auxiliary Bible Society, of which our Governor is the patron. We have already sent 500 sterling to the British and Foreign Bible Society. It meets with less encouragement than it ought, but promises to do well.

We have three places of worship in Berbice. The Lutherans, and the Dutch Church, occupy two of them. The colony contains about 20,000 slaves, and from five to seven hundred whites and free blacks.—They live on the sea coast, spread over an extent of land sixty miles, and up the river, 20 or 30 miles; besides several plantations up the Ganje Creek: If our three places of worship were filled with hearers, they would not contain more than eight hundred out of the 20,000; and those who live on the coast, and up the river have no opportunity to hear the gospel, because all our houses of worship are in the single town of New-Amsterdam. I write this that you may know the necessities of this colony, and pray the great Lord of the harvest, to send forth many faithful laborers to Berbice, as well as to other parts of the world. Not more than 100 of the 20,000 slaves can read! O how can any who daily read the Scriptures with delight, refuse to aid in giving instruction to these immortal souls whom 'Jesus tasted death' for."

Our present prospects are gloomy. The general peace, has restored the colony to the Dutch; and what is called the "Berbice Association in Holland," have annihilated the schools that were established on some of the plantations, taken away the New-Testament from the people, and forbidden them attending public worship in town, or receiving Christian instruction at home. In spite of all their efforts, however, we know that the gospel will have "free course, run and be glorified." "The ends of the earth shall see the salvation of the Lord," and woe to them that dares to lift his arm against the Almighty. Pray for us, that we may be "delivered from unreasonable and wicked men," and that "the Spirit may be poured out upon us from on high." Yours, &c. JOHN WRAY.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Communicated for the Recorder.

Extracts from a letter of a respectable gentleman in Virginia, to the Rev. Dr. PORTER, of Andover, dated July 30:

The different parallel ridges of the Allegany mountains, which extend from 20 to 60 miles across, form so complete a barrier between the Western and Eastern counties of Virginia, that we on this side have hitherto remained almost as ignorant of their situation on the other as if they did not belong to the same State. In addition to this, I may say, the population of this immense tract of country, has filled up so speedily, (say within the last 25 or 30 years) & we have had such abundant employment with our scanty means, in the destitute counties eastwardly, that the attention of the religious world, has been entirely diverted from the west.

I wish to let our brethren in New-England know the deplorable situation of that part of Virginia, which lies west of the great dividing ridge, which separates the eastern and western waters of the State.—My object in so doing, is, to try to excite your commiseration for that benighted district of our country, from which there never has yet been a true report laid before the religious community.

If help is in any short time to be extended to this region of country, it must unquestionably come from the North; for it will be impossible for us to supply it from among ourselves.

We have but about 40 settled clergymen of the Presbyterian church in the State of Virginia, and of this number there is but one settled west of the Allegany.—We have also such a large proportion of unoccupied territory in the eastern counties, and such a great call for ministers to settle there, that our young men locate themselves in these bounds, as fast as we can get them qualified for the ministry.—And we might settle 20 where we now settle one, if they could be had. I have myself heretofore by letters and personal application, repeatedly endeavored to prevail upon our brethren from the North to come over into this our Macedonia, and help us; but our efforts to obtain assistance from that quarter have proved ineffectual.

In the western parts of Virginia, to which I wish to call your attention at this time, there are very few slaves, and the slavery that exists there, is so essentially different from that which is met with in the eastern parts; that it scarcely resembles it at all. The population in New Virginia, as it is called, very much resembles that of the western parts of Pennsylvania. The face of the country in our west, is generally rough, broken, and in some parts mountainous. The soil, various, from very barren, to fertile. The country remarkably well watered, the land very good, and the settlements compact on the waters. Some settlements mixed with Germans; but generally made up of emigrants from Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and a few from New-England. I know of but one Grammar School (at Clarksburg) in all this country, and they are now advertising for a teacher.—What schools they have (if any) are common petty English schools.

I shall now give you a list of the counties in this country as they lie in order with their number of inhabitants as taken from the last census, and of their situation as to religion. And it is enough to awaken us sensibility in the heart of a stone.—Brook county lies west of Pennsylvania, and so does a small part of the upper end of Ohio county. These belong to Ohio Presbytery, and are supplied with preaching, I shall therefore leave them out of the account. You would do well, to have reference to a map as I go along. But I fear you have no suitable map of Virginia. Get Bishop Madison's map if you can, as the counties are all laid down upon that.—Bradley's is the next best, but there are not half of the counties laid down on it. I would just observe, that this region is nearly equally divided by the River Kenaw; the one part lying north and the other south of that River. I shall therefore retain this division.

No. I.	No. II.
North of the Kenaw river, and west of the dividing ridge.	South of the Kenaw river, and west of the dividing ridge.
Counties.	Counties.
Ohio, 8175	Cabell, 2717
Monongalia, 12793	Giles, 3745
Randolph, 2854	Tazewell, 3007
Harrison, 9938	Russell, 6316
Wood, 5036	Lee, 4694
Mason, 1991	Washington, 12136
Kenaw, 3866	Wythe, 8356
Greenbriar, 5914	Montgomery, 8469
	Grayson, 4941
Total, 48567	Total, 56321

I shall now lay down two other districts, the first lying partly on the east and part on the west of the dividing ridge; and the second immediately below the ridge and adjoining North-Carolina.

No. III.	No. IV.
Partly east and partly west of the dividing ridge.	Below the ridge, and adjoining North-Carolina.
Counties.	Counties.
Monroe, 5444	Patrick, 4695
Bath, 4837	Henry, 5611
Pendleton, 4259	Franklin, 10724
Hardy, 5925	Pittsylvania, 17172
	Halifax, 21133
	20043
	60335

I shall now give you an account of those different districts with respect to religion, according to the best accounts I can collect.

In the district No. I, there is a Presbyterian Minister settled in the upper end of Ohio, and not another besides, of any description, except a few Methodists and Baptists in the counties I shall now mention. I get my accounts from the minutes of the Methodist's General Conference, and the Baptist's General Association, both of the year 1816. In the counties of Harrison, Monongalia, and Ohio, the Methodists have circuits extending partly through Virginia, and partly through Pennsylvania, altogether containing members in connection 1689; allowing one half for Pennsylvania, will leave 845 members for Virginia.

The Baptists have an Association in Greenbriar, which extends partly on the east and part west of the dividing ridge, containing three new churches and three settled ministers—but no return of members. In Harrison county they have another Association also new, but no return of ministers or members. Allowing 200 members to both those bodies together, & it will be found when we come to district No. 2, this will probably be considered sufficient; it will amount to 845 Methodists & 300 Baptists, together making 1145, which deduct from 48,567 the population of the whole district of No. I, will leave 47,542 inhabitants without a connection with any religious society whatever. Excepting the counties of Ohio, Monongalia, Harrison, and Greenbriar, the remaining counties of this district are without any religious institutions whatever. I now recollect that there is one Presbyterian minister in Greenbriar, belonging to the Presbytery of Lexington, but his congregations are probably not large, after making every deduction there will remain upwards of 47,000 inhabitants in this district, who are sitting in the valley of the shadow of death,

without any one to break the bread to them.

In district No. 2, the Baptist association of ten churches, altogether containing but 349 members. The Methodists have about 630 members, and is a Presbyterian minister in Washington county, near the Tennessee line, belonging to the Abington Presbytery, with a small congregation, say 200, making together 1179 out of a population of 11,000.

In district No. 3, there are a few very few Methodists and Baptists, and other societies of any kind; yet this district contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. In district No. 4, I am well acquainted with the inhabitants, and the state of the country, and no other denominations of Christians. There are in that district of fine compact rich, and populous, near inhabitants who stand connected to religious denomination whatever, and have the means of grace of any kind to them.

But I return to the western district. From Wheeling to Tennessee, about 100 miles and from the Allegany mountains to the Ohio River near 200, there are three educated clergymen, and they are the very borders of this territory. There are but a handful of Methodists and Baptists, who deserve a deal of credit for their zeal and exertions. But when it is remembered that the members of these worthy societies are generally illiterate men of themselves, and most illiterate of them are generally in those places which most need instruction, it is not to be expected that they have much effect upon the most respectable and best informed members of the whatever impression they might make on a few of the lower classes. There are men that can become teachers and preceptors, and that will carry with them of character, that will give them influence.

Here is brought to view a population about 180,000, who are as sheep without a shepherd. The field is open, and some one, to come and take possession, is very different from the old settled parts of the State, where there are preachers contend with; or where there is a collision among different societies, who shall obtain the ascendancy.

If we could obtain about 300 men to come out in a body, and settle in the county to himself, and there labor—the probability, may the bounty of heaven be, that the people themselves pay their salaries from the tithes. If any deficiency should arise, Missionary Societies make it up, less than 12 months we might see churches organized and settled in all these counties, and in some several. There is vacant enough for three or four Presbyteries.

Do, my good sir, use your influence, this poor destitute part of the world, part of Africa, Asia, or America, offer a field shall we despise it because it is at hand?—In many of our common clergyman could not be deemed worthy terms to celebrate marriage; the Legislature have constantly to laymen in many of those counties form that rite.

Send us pious, zealous, energetic young men, who will agree to be pioneers for a while, and to cultivate as good soldiers of Jesus Christ. "The harvest truly is great but the laborers are few." Lift up your eyes for the fields are now white, and ready for the harvest.

There is not the least doubt, that there is at this time, a most awful want of Bibles among them—but there is one to report it; or to aid in their wants.

I am afraid I have wearied you, but I could not forbear pleading for the poor people. Tell the good ladies, not to slacken their exertions, but have stirred up others around them, to the help of the Lord against the devil.

If the persons here alluded to, are in the churches, probably they are number somewhat greater, who are less in the privileges of religious education.

Alluding to the benevolent ladies to send a missionary to that region.

Noble Benefactors.

The Paris papers of Monday record the Emperor of Russia: a German at St. Petersburg had procured a collection of 3000 rubles for the distressed inhabitants of Swisancanton of Glaris, whose wheat was destroyed by the late severe frost. The list of subscribers being long, the Emperor, he enrolled himself among the sum of 100,000 rubles; inscribing his own hand, as if to show the consequence, and ordering that the money be immediately paid. This contribution in pursuance; there is no fund in Russia, it can be paid, without affecting the amount is about £22,500.—London papers.

Count Romanoff, a Russian nobleman, distinguished for his eminent talents, and great wealth, has lately undertaken patriotic projects, for the instruction and improvement of his countrymen. He has churches upon his estates for the instruction of his serfs; he has also, at his own expense, sent a vessel round the world, on a voyage of discovery; he is also sending some schools on the recently discovered continent, for the education of the natives sent for a competent English instructor.

At the anniversary meeting, a few of the British and Foreign Bible Society appeared in the course of a most interesting system is making in all countries, philanthropist, Mr. Reynolds, had the society the noble donation of £1000, to forward the exertions given £1000, for the benefit of a rising city for the benefit of a rising city.

Matthew Piper, Esq. of Whitehaven, given 38,000 dollars to endow a theological Seminary of the Reformed Church.

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1817.

Interesting Ordination.

It is expected, that Mr. SARGENT E. DWIGHT will be ordained pastor of Park-street Church, on Wednesday of next week. It is also expected, that three or four Missionaries, under the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, will be set apart to the solemn service, at the same time and place.

As the services must be of considerable length, there will be an intermission of an hour. In the course of the day there will be a public collection for the aid of missions, and at the close of the services, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered to the numerous members of churches, whom the interesting occasion will probably call together.

The Gentlemen who compose the Council, are requested to meet at Concert, Hall on Wednesday at half past 8 o'clock A. M.

The Revivals of Religion, which of late have eminently distinguished our country, have led many pious minds to dwell with great satisfaction on the promises of God, relative to the "latter day glory." Many have regarded them as the commencement of the Millennium, and indulged in warm anticipations of a speedy conclusion to those "strife and contentions" by which individual and social happiness are so frequently interrupted.

In this, there is nothing unnatural. And we are not prepared to pronounce it chimerical. Though events should show that where reformations have been most extensive and visible, there are yet evil passions unsubdued, and evil principles deep rooted, it will not follow, that religion shall ever decline, as it has declined in former periods. We firmly believe that the cause of truth is steadily advancing to that complete dominion over mankind which is foretold, and that nothing will be suffered essentially to impede its progress. All the "revivals" of which we hear, furnish a pledge of the fulfillment of every divine promise, in its time; and to those permitted to witness and participate in them, they afford an antepast of the pleasures that will flow to earth in millennial days. The same love, contrition, and activity in the service of God, result from the local as from the universal effusions of the Holy Spirit; of course the same kind of happiness. And if our ideas of the millennial state are correct, it will differ from the present state of the church in this; that the "knowledge of the Lord shall cover the whole earth," and real Christians will be more numerous, consistent, and conspicuous than they are now.

The pious mind regards it as a great unalpiness, that the spirit of a "revival" is not more permanently maintained—that a church which has been favored with the quickening influences of the Holy Ghost, does not preserve the recollection of God's great goodness, and persevere "in the work of faith, the labor of love, and the patience of hope" for, the church no sooner neglects prayer, and exhortation; no sooner loses that love which is her first and more distinguished ornament, than the impatient cease to enquire "what shall we do to be saved," and strengthen themselves "against the Lord and his cause."

It is a question of the deepest solemnity, and one that ought to force itself on the mind of the Christian every day, why are "revivals" of such short duration? It is not because "GOD'S arm is shortened that it cannot save, or his ear heavy that it cannot hear." His power and compassions are ever the same. But an answer is at hand. If we observe the lately devout Christian, neglecting his closet—mingling in the praying circle but occasionally—visiting the house of God indolently—turning to his farm or his merchandise, and absorbed in the enquiry, "What shall I eat, what shall I drink, and wherewithal shall I be clothed," we shall be satisfied why the work of God declines, and his enemies hurry so merrily onward to destruction. How deep and thorough the humiliation demanded from a Christian, whose conscience compels him to acknowledge this, a correct portrait of his own character! Shall not the blood of souls be found in his skirts! and how will he venture before the judgment seat!

"United and extraordinary prayer" for Zion, is one of the most effectual means for preserving all the Christian graces in a vigorous state. Many "revivals of religion" have commenced, and others have been continued, through the instrumentality of the "monthly concert for prayer." Many souls are now in heaven, and many more on their way there, who will remember with ceaseless gratitude, the impressions first received, under the united and fervent prayers of these little assemblies of devout believers. The consideration that on a certain day of the month, a large proportion of the Christian world and some individuals in every part of it, are turned aside from ordinary employments, and engaged in imploring the same spiritual blessings, is calculated to awaken brotherly affection—and to excite no small sensibility to the ignorance and corruption of mankind. God has also signally smiled on these efforts, and thus given to every Christian encouragement, to join the general chorus of the church on earth, in prayer and thanksgiving. Next week, the day returns, when Christians dispersed over the four quarters of the world, will send their united supplications to heaven, for the "revival of religion"—for the enlargement of the Redeemer's kingdom—for the salvation of sinners. Will a single Christian refuse to unite with his brethren in view of an object so grand? Or shall not all meet together, to wrestle with the angel of the Lord, and to adopt the determination of the patriarch Jacob, "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me?" We doubt not, that such a spirit pervading these monthly "assemblies of the saints," would perpetuate revivals where they exist, and effect a glorious revolution in those parts of our country where error and immorality yet reign triumphant.

On the third Wednesday of May last, the Ladies of Randolph, Mass. met, according to previous notice, formed themselves into a society for the Education of Heathen Children in India, and made choice of the necessary officers. They meet quarterly, for the purpose of gaining information respecting the success of educating heathen children and missionary concerns generally; and annually for the transaction of business peculiar to the society. Each member pays 12½ cents on signing the constitution, and engages to pay 52 cents annually. The society has eighty members, and expects to educate a heathen youth, claiming the privilege of naming him after their former Minister, Jonathan Strong. May God choose them a beneficiary, who shall combine all those excellencies to be desired in the name.

The Ladies of Randolph have also forwarded to the Treasurer of the American Bible Society, thirty dollars, to constitute their present Pastor, the Rev. Thaddeus Pomeroy, a member for life.

Ordination.

On the 11th June last, the Rev. H. Talcott was ordained to the pastoral charge of the first Church and Society in Killingworth, Conn. The introductory prayer was made by the Rev. John Eliot; a sermon on the reciprocal duties of ministers and people was delivered by the Rev. David D. Field, from 1 Thess. v. 12, 13. "And we beseech you brethren, to know them which labor among you, and are over you in the Lord and admonish you, and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake; and be at peace among yourselves." The Rev. Frederick W. Hotchkiss made the consecrating prayer; the Rev. Wm. Lyman, D. D. gave the charge; the Rev. Aaron Dutton gave the right hand of fellowship; the Rev. Joseph Vail delivered an address to the Church and Society, and the Rev. David Selden made the concluding prayer.

American Bible Society.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of 1352 dollars 15 cents during the month of July. The following clergymen have been made members for life by the payment of 50 dollars each, contributed generally by the ladies of their respective Societies.

Rev. Charles H. Wharton, D. D. rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J.; Rev. John Keep, of Blandford; the Rev. Thomas Lyell, New-York, a director for life, \$150; Rev. Dr. Ezekiah Ripley, Green Farms; Rev. Noah Porter, Farmington, Conn.; Rev. John Mason Duncan, Baltimore; Rev. Bennett Tyler, Southbury, Conn.; Rev. Samuel Shepherd, Lenox, Mass.; Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Braintree, Mass.; Rev. John Smith, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Rev. Samuel Willard, of ———; Rev. Dr. Joseph Strong, Norwich, Conn.; Dr. John R. B. Rogers, New-York; J. B. Laurence, Salem, Mass.; Robert Hartshorn, of New-Jersey.

The residue is from Bible Societies and individual donations.

By Mr. Z. S. Barrett, of Hamilton College.—A Dutch Bible, 2 vols. 12mo. with cuts, and Psalms set to music. Amsterdam, 1778.

By Mr. James Olmsted.—The Latin Bible by Junius and Tremellius. New Testament, by Beza, with Sternhold & Hopkins' Psalms, 24 London, 635.

The Sea Serpent.

The following description of this animal has been furnished by a gentleman, who obtained the information in Gloucester:

On Sunday and Monday last week, very distinct views were had of him by various persons. Gentlemen who have been at Gloucester, and attended to the accounts of those who have seen him at different times, and in different situations, think there can be no doubt that the animal is a serpent, in kind; that he is at least eighty, and more probably an hundred feet long, and nearly of the size of a flour barrel at the largest place. As to the bunches, or protuberances, which have been mentioned, these are thought to be nothing more than the appearances occasioned by the manner of his motion. He does not wind laterally along, as serpents commonly do, but his motion is undulatory, or consisting in alternate rising and depression, somewhat like the motion of a caterpillar. Mr. Johnson, a young man, who went in a boat to visit a vessel in the harbor, on Sunday, in the dusk of the evening, came very near to him, before he discovered him, so that he might have reached him with his arm. He was quite still, and appeared to be reposing. He was round and smooth, and had nothing like bunches. His head, though in his front it is circular, is not fit, like a common serpent, but the top is elevated, prominent, and round; and owing to this latter circumstance, a side view of his head a little resembles that of a dog's. Captain Beach, who appears to have examined him very often, and sometimes in favorable situations, says his head is the size of a common bucket. He has seen him with his mouth wide open, his under jaw and teeth like a shark's, his head round, with apparently very thick scales, and his whole appearance very terrific. Credible persons aver, that they have seen him swimming into the harbor, with great speed, holding his head eight feet above the water. More often he moves along with his head under water, showing the line of his back, or with his head immediately above the surface. He appears to be round with large scales, which, when he contracts his folds, gives a rigid appearance to his back, but when he extends himself the scales inclose, and do not prevent his appearing smooth. His general color is dark brown; his head is dark brown intermixed with white. He often turns very quick, bringing his head near his tail, and putting himself into the form of a staple. Capt. John Beach, jr. has completed a drawing of him, which is to be engraved. As he has seen him several times, it is probable his likeness will be tolerably just.

The Serpent was on Friday morning off Kettle Island, between Manchester and Cape Ann; he was following and feasting on a large school of alewives. The arrangements made in Cape Ann to take him, were ready for operation yesterday morning; and if skill, courage, and strong apparatus can effect the desired object, their success is certain. We conversed yesterday with Capt. Beach, jr. who has seen this animal from twelve to twenty times, and has taken an accurate drawing of him for exhibition. He describes him as being, in his most contracted state, about 70 feet in length, and of the size of a flour barrel. A number of our enterprising citizens have been at Cape Ann some days, to encourage and assist in the destruction of the monster.—Continued.

We are told that two Sharks appeared to be constantly in attendance on the great Sea Serpent, at Gloucester; whether as his humble servants, or as a reconnoitring party, to see what sort of a gentleman he is, or to find some vulnerable part and watch some favorable opportunity to attack and destroy him is not known.—S. Gaz.

It has been stated in several papers that a number of persons were bitten in Newburyport last week by a mad dog. We have seen a letter from the father of one of the persons bitten, which states that the author of the alarm was a lap dog that strayed from its home to Market-square, where it was played with and teased until it became cross, and bit six or seven persons. From the conduct of the dog, as mad dogs do not play, it is tho't that it was not mad, and that the persons bitten are in little danger from their wounds. If the dog was mad, he was probably in so early a stage of the disease that little apprehension is felt from the consequences of the wounds given by him.—Jen.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Meachville, (Penn.) Aug. 1.—On Saturday last, the sentence of the law was executed on George Speth Vanhollend, for the murder of Hugh Fitzpatrick, agreeably to his death warrant. Early in the morning a large concourse of people assembled at and in the vicinity of the prison. About 12 o'clock the unhappy wretch was brought forth. He proceeded to the place of execution, a distance of half a mile, on foot, and ascended the platform, elevated 10 feet from the ground, with firmness and composure. He had repeatedly declared it his fixed determination if he could, to break the neck of the person appointed to hang him. Firm in this resolution, at the moment the hangman was preparing to fasten the fatal cord, the criminal sprang at him and suddenly precipitated him from the platform, and then leaped from it himself: "D—n you," said he, "did I not tell you I would serve you so?" and then, addressing himself to the guard, said, "had it not been for the d—d rope I should have jumped upon him." Having reascended the platform, and the halter secured, he was told by the sheriff if he had any thing to say, then was the time. He observed, "I am an assassinated man; I am innocent—I die for a crime committed by another person—I have nothing more to say.—If Mr. Alden chooses to speak he may." A short but impressive address was then made by the Rev. Mr. Alden, and closed with a fervent prayer to the throne of grace in behalf of the unhappy wretch. He was then asked, "Are you ready George?" "Yes," said he, "my time is spent, may God have mercy on my soul," and was immediately launched into eternity.

It is supposed that not less than four thousand people were assembled to witness the solemn and affecting scene.

Inauguration of the President of Alleghany College.

On Monday last, at the court house in Meadville, the Rev. Timothy Alden was publicly inducted into the office of President of the Faculty of Arts of Alleghany College and Professor of the Oriental Languages, Ecclesiastical History, and Theology. The exercises on the occasion were, 1. Address in Latin to Mr. Alden, President and Professor elect, by Patrick Farrelly, Esq. 2. Reply in Latin by Mr. Alden. 3. Prayer by Mr. Alden. 4. Sacred Music, by a choir of singers. 5. Inaugural oration in Latin by Mr. Alden. 6. Hebrew oration, Latin oration, English oration, Latin dialogue, Greek Dialogue, English dialogue, and English oration by the probationers of Alleghany College. 7. Sacred music. 8. Address in English, adapted to the occasion, by Mr. Alden. 9. The degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred upon Ebenezer Pemberton, Esq. and the Hon. James Winthrop, and that of Doctor of Divinity, on the Rev. Joseph McKean, L. L. D. and the Rev. Alexander Gunn.

The ceremony was closed by a prayer, at which, and benediction.

New-York, Aug. 16.—Isaac Swift, a native of New-England, was drowned in the Hudson River on the 23rd ult. while swimming a horse. The horse unexpectedly plunged into the channel, and by mismanagement, both man and horse perished in presence of many spectators.

On the above accident, a writer in the Hudson Whig, makes the following remarks:—"To swim a horse to advantage a distance, the best method is to tie the bridle close round the neck of the horse, to prevent his fore feet from becoming entangled. The rider should take fast hold of the crupper of the saddle, permitting the body to float behind. In this way most horses will convey a man safe across a wide river, when by the common method of remaining seated on the saddle, the horse soon becomes fatigued."

RECORD OF HEALTH.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—We have seen several letters from Charleston, which announce the existence of *Filix Fever* in that city;—though the instances of mortality, at the last date, July 12th, had not been very numerous. The deaths in the week ending the 3d of August, were thirty two, of which eleven were children. In the week previous to the 12th, there had been only five new cases, and those at East-Bay, and Church-street. The alarm, however, was very great, and those who could conveniently had left the city; and we find that a number of industrious emigrants, recently arrived from Europe, unable to remove their families from the "dreadful scourge which now visits the city," had solicited the charity of the opulent to enable them to "escape the pestilence."

The City Council had appropriated 3000 dollars for the relief of the poor.

Private letters from Charleston to the 12th of August detail numerous instances of disease and death, by the "Stranger's Fever," as it is termed. Strangers were hurrying from the city; and Sullivan's Island was full to repletion.

The Charleston papers prescribe as a cure of Yellow Fever, the use of Salt, and Snake Root Tea. The former was recommended many years since here, by Dr. Perkins, of Connecticut.

In Philadelphia, the general health continued. The deaths from the 9th to the 16th inst. were 59—25 of which were under five years of age; and the largest number of *cholera morbus*.

Deaths in Savannah from the 15th to the 31st July, inclusive, 29—14 of whom were residents, and 15 non-residents—27 died of fevers, and were from 20 to 40 years of age.

The deaths at Havana, principally of malignant fevers, from the 19th to 31st July, inclusive, were 215—Population about 100 000. Continued.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the River of Plate, &c.

By a vessel which left St. Salvador the 21st July, we learn, that the Portuguese then held quiet possession of Monte Video. The principal leaders of the short-lived revolution in Pernambuco had been executed; and the country was tranquil.

St. Augustine, Florida, July 30.—A few days since an open boat, called the *Challenge*, manned by thirteen men, and fully armed, was fitted at Amelia, under Mac Gregor's authority, to plunder the inoffensive settlers of Mosquito. As soon as the Governor heard of their landing, he dispatched a small force, which fell on the banditti, killed ten of them, gave quarter to the other three, and captured the boat, flag, armament and papers. The brigands had broken the doors of a house, and were searching for plunder, when they learnt the approach of the King's forces; and after parading to give battle, only fired one gun, and attempted to regain their boat. The names of the persons killed are—Capt. Morrison, Sanford, Robert Wilson, William Wilson, Ludlow, Th. Williamson, Welby, Thomas, Osman, and Alexander, (a Frenchman)—all citizens of the United States, Scotch or Irishmen. The conduct of the Americans—who profess to belong to a just and impartial nation—in invading our country in a time of profound peace, must astonish the world.—But they will find by the lesson just given to them, that we are Spaniards, and will defend our altars and firesides.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated June 19, says:—"The Mexican private armed schooner Hotspur, commanded by Lieut. Rapp, late of the U. S. Navy, and owned in this city, has returned from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. She has had a severe engagement with a Spanish Government brig, (late the *Chasseur* of Baltimore,) and was beaten off with the loss of 25 men killed, and all her standing and running rigging shot away. The Hotspur came to anchor off the Balize, where she landed 16 of her wounded officers and men, in a dreadful state.

Spanish America.

Capt. Bodom, who has arrived here in sixteen days from Laguna, which is in the possession of the Royalists, informs that they had taken part of the island of Margarita; but had lost a great many men; and Gen. Morillo had sent for all the Surgeons that could be obtained, to attend the sick and wounded, but only one could be spared. A schooner under Danish colors, had arrived from Cumana, with male and female prisoners; among the latter was said to be a female, who was sentenced to have her arms amputated for being caught making a revolutionary color.

From Havana.

August 7, 1817.—The Spanish frigate Sabina, 44 guns, arrived just now from Vera Cruz, with a large amount [said to be 3,960,000 dollars] in specie. It is reported that she will be immediately sent to Florida to act against McGregor; others say that she will proceed to Cadiz with part of the treasure. The latter report most probable. The corvette Valency is out, and believed to be near Amelia. The other corvette (Jacob Jones) is under repair. The movements of Mac Gregor appear to be viewed with great indifference here.

From Mexico the accounts are all in favor of the Royalists. None of the privateers have appeared off here for some time. Spanish merchant vessels seldom sail without convoy. The late order of the Intendant to prevent illicit trade, will be rigorously enforced.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Isaac W. Goodrich, to Miss Catharine Jennings, dau. of Mr. Benj. J.—the Rev. Benjamin Franklin Farnsworth, of Edenton, N. C. to Miss Julia Anne Cushing, daughter of the late Mr. John Cushing—Mr. Silas Babcock, to Miss Nancy Stearns—Mr. Simon J. S. Stoddard, to Miss Ruth Noyes—Mr. William Greenough, to Miss Sarah Gardner.

In Lynn, Mr. Adoniram Beckford, to Miss Susanah Chapman.

In Edgely Village, (S. C.) Mr. Hollis Dutton, of Augusta, G. formerly of Marlborough, Mass. to Miss Zeline, dau. of Mr. Peter Labadie.

In Waltham, Mr. Henry Bright, mer. of St. Stephens, to Miss Abigail Fisk.

In New-Salem, Mark Doolittle, Esq. of Belchertown, to Miss Sarah Tappan Babotson.

In New-York, Mr. John Parker, a native of England, to Miss Sarah Maria Worrall, of Boston.

DEATHS.

In Boston, on Saturday last, Capt. James B. Marston, aged 38. His funeral was attended yesterday with military honors.

In Charlestown, Mr. Timothy Walker, jun. 30.

In Cambridge, William Parsons, son of Mr. Marcus Reemie: Sarah, youngest dau. of Mr. Jonas Wyeth, aged 3 years.

In West-Cambridge, Mr. John Tufts, aged 41.

In Dorchester, Miss Jane L. Ingles, second dau. of Capt. Moses I. aged 18.

In Newburyport, Mrs. Martha, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Jaques.

In Ipswich, Mr. Samuel Baker, aged 78.

In Falmouth, Aug. 12, Widow Martha Woods, 51.

In Northampton, Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, aged 78.

In West-Boylston, Mr. Aaron Goodale, 74.

In Leominster, Widow Sarah Gardner, relict of the Rev. Francis G. aged 74.

In Oxford, Mass. Mrs. Abigail, wife of Capt. Solomon Harwood, aged 42.

In Chesterfield, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joseph Converse, formerly of Bedford, Mass. 75.

In New-Bedford, Miss Sally Richardson, 17.

In Dartmouth, Capt. Jethro Sowles, aged 21.

In Chilmark, Hilliard Mayhew, 26, of apoplexy.

In Upton, Miss Anne, daughter of Capt. Ebenezer Howe, aged 23: Lieut. Levi Rockwood, 29.

In Portsmouth, Widow Mary Huntress, 83.

In Spencer, Mrs. Lydia, relict of Wm. Hall, 69.

In Portland, Mr. Josiah Baker, aged 45.

In Augusta, (Me.) Miss Eliza Davis, aged 59, daughter of the late Edward Davis, Esq. of Boston.

In North-Yarmouth, Mr. Nathaniel Jenks, 43.

In Holles, (N. H.) Noah Worcester, Esq. aged 82. He was born in Sandwich, Mass.—whence he removed to Holles about 1759, where he was upwards of 60 years a member of the church, and considered for a long time as one of its pillars.

In Epsom, Widow Elizabeth Pitman, aged 100.

In Concord, (N. H.) Ebenezer Chickering—drowned while fishing on Sunday morning 9th inst.

In Sanborn, N. H. M. Daniel L. Wilkins, 22.

In Virginia, Mr. Henry W. Wills, murdered.

In Pennsylvania, Charles Mixer, aged 15, by falling from a horse. Also, Mrs. Grewell. She had attended the funeral of the young man, and on returning home fell down and expired instantly.

In Charleston, (S. C.) the 6th inst. the Right Reverend Theobald DeRos, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of South Carolina, aged 41. All the Charleston papers are eloquent in their expressions of grief and bewailment on this event.

In Charleston, (S. C.) Mrs. Jane Imrie, and on the next day, her husband, Mr. W. I. Imrie.

In Hampton Roads, (Va.) Capt. William C. Smith, a native of Massachusetts, and formerly commander of ship Baltic. His death was occasioned by a fall in the hold of ship Commerce.

At sea, on his passage from New-Orleans, to Salem, Capt. Ansel L. Cushman, of Boston.

At sea, Aug. 10, on board ship Juno, arrived at N. York, from N. Orleans, Mr. Charles White, of Peterboro' (N. H.)

At sea, (lost overboard from ship Columbus from Boston) Nathan Foster, and John Augustin.

Copartnership Formed.

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of

HOMES & EUSTIS.

NATHANIEL B. HOMES, WILLIAM T. EUSTIS.

HOMES & EUSTIS, No. 34, Broad-street, have received per ship Martha, and are now opening, a complete assortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE GOODS, which they offer for sale on good terms, for cash or credit. Aug. 26

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Factory.

No. 3 & 42, Exchange-Buildings.

FOR sale—English Fair Top Boots; American, with French Tops do.; English Saddle Boots; American do. do.; Wellington Boots; four ties strong Walking Shoes; single and double tie do. do.; four ties, common Walking Pumps; double and single tie do. do.; for walking or dress—Kid and Calfskin Dancing Pumps; English drawn Boot Legs; American do.; French Patent Boot Tops; English and French Boot Cord; Dutch and India do.; English & French Tassels; English and French Boot Webbs; American do.; black and white Gallions; white and yellow Roan Skins; Journeymen Bootmakers' Tools; Philadelphia liquid Blacking; Spunge do. All the above articles, will be sold wholesale and retail, on good terms for cash, or approved credit. Also, for sale, Bedford's Patent right for Nailing Boots and Shoes—for the following towns, viz Boston, Charlestown, Salem, Newbury, Portland, Weymouth, Wintree, Abington, &c. The above towns or shop rights will be sold to suit purchasers, with the exception of a few rights already sold. The rights will be sold on such terms as to make it very advantageous to those that manufacture Boots and Shoes to sell—as from real experience it is proved, that boots and shoes manufactured on this plan will wear handsomer and much longer than they can when manufactured in the usual way.

Aug. 26. WM. CHADWICK, Agent.

POETRY.

From the *N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser*.
ATTRIBUTE OF RESPECT AND SYMPATHY.
 To Miss M. R. the beautiful and unfortunate
 daughter of Mr. P. R. proprietor of "The
 Mills, of the village of ****"
 [The sudden death of this young lady's father and
 mother, was felt by her with so keen a sensi-
 bility, as to produce mental derangement.]
 As journeying o'er the daisied heath,
 A beautiful female caught my eye;
 Around her head a flow'ry wreath
 Was thrown with careless fantasy.
 Her muslin dress was neat and clean;
 Her hair in ringlets grac'd her neck;
 She smil'd; but, in that smile was seen
 The maniac mind of Beauty's wreck.
 She turn'd aside her piercing eye;
 I saw a wildness in her look;
 Again she turn'd—the deep drawn sigh
 From her poor swelling bosom broke.
 I pass'd by with grief my blood ran chill;
 "Sweet girl! (said I) what brings thee here?"
 'Twas Mary of the Village Mill,
 Pride of the country far and near.
 She knew me—and amidst tears and sighs,
 And vacant laughs, with bosom bare,
 A frantic wildness in her eyes,
 "Thus pour'd the accents of despair.
 Look! look!" said she "at yonder cloud,
 "All edged with gold—my Father's side!
 "Do you not see him in the shroud
 "He to the silent tomb did wear?
 "My Mother, dress'd in virgin white,
 "Sits by my sainted Father's side;
 "And the same angels bless my sight
 "That watch'd their death-bed when they died.
 "O take me to yon Parents dear!"
 She said—then laugh'd in wildest strain;
 Rais'd, with fond hope, her hands in air,
 But found each desperate effort vain.
 With anxious eye, and hands uprear'd,
 She watch'd the fast dissolving cloud;
 And when the phantom disappear'd,
 The expressions of her grief were loud.
 She left the plain with nimble feet;
 "Restore her, Heaven, if 'tis thy will!"
 I wept—and never shall forget
 Sweet Mary of the Village Mill.

MISCELLANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

[The following strains of piety and eloquence
 are from the pen of Spencer's Biographer, the Rev.
 T. RAFFLES, Liverpool, Eng. They are taken from
 an Address delivered before the Teachers of the
 Sunday School, Great George Street, Feb. 4, 1816,
 (politely sent to us by some friend thro' the Mail)
 and deserve the serious perusal, not only of
 Teachers, but of all friends to the prosperity of
 Zion, and the interests of the rising generation.
 Speaking of the means to be employed by Sun-
 day School Teachers, for the attainment of their
 end, he says they are of two classes, preparatory
 and immediate. Under the latter head he says:—]

Those which are immediate—bear directly on
 your object. And these are INSTRUCTION, EX-
 AMPLE AND PRAYER.
INSTRUCTION.—Teach them to read the Bible.
 The Bible is the hallowed source of all religious
 knowledge. All other compositions are but
 streams, and must necessarily partake of the im-
 perfection and pollution of the channels through
 which they flow. Like Moses, take your children
 to the rock at once, let them drink at the foun-
 tain head, and imbibe truth, pure from the living
 spring. Every object at which you aim for the
 children committed to your care, both for the
 life that now is, and that which is to come, is se-
 cured in the Scriptures; and a character formed
 upon their model, and regulated by their prin-
 ciples, cannot fail to adorn society on earth, & shine
 with resplendent lustre amongst the saints in
 heaven. One grand excellence of the Bible is in
 its universal adaptation. It is fit alike for the
 peasant and the prince. It is not framed merely
 for the learned and the polite, though there are
 in it mysteries which may employ the erudition of
 the one, and beauties of imagery and of style,
 which may captivate the taste and imagination of
 the other. But the Bible is the poor man's book—
 Its genius, when understood, must especially en-
 dure it to the poor. To them it presents support
 in oppression, ease in pain, wealth in poverty, ho-
 nor in obscurity, freedom in servitude, and life
 in death. The poor have the Gospel preached to
 them; and rising from their scanty meal, and em-
 erging from their miserable cellars on the Sab-
 bath-day, they and their children may hear of
 bread that cometh down from heaven, and eat and
 live for ever. Nor is there any point of moral,
 social, or sacred duty, for which the Bible does
 not provide a principle, a precept, and a pattern.
 There is no relation of life which has not its due
 instruction and its striking example in the Bible.
 Here the father learns affection, the mother ten-
 derness, the child obedience, the friend sincerity,
 the master kindness, the servant fidelity. Its prin-
 ciples too are powerful, as its precepts are pure,
 and its examples bright; principles to the ap-
 prehension and influence of which, the minds of
 children early and rapidly unfold; principles de-
 rived from the nature, the claims, the perfections
 of God; from the life, the obedience, the suffer-
 ings of Christ; from the bliss of the redeemed,
 and the torments of the damned. These are
 scattered up and down through the firmament
 of revelation with an unsparing hand; and, thick
 as the stars that cluster in the milky way, afford light
 & animation to the traveller in his path to heaven.
 Nor is it enough that you teach them to read
 the Scriptures; you must explain them in a simple
 and familiar style, suited to their capacity. Whilst
 reading, if any passage occur where you have
 reason to suspect the meaning is not known, you
 must pause, and address them as Philip did the
 Eunuch, *Understandest thou what thou readest?*
 Thus you will convey sentiments, & communicate
 ideas, which is your object, but which the mere
 act of reading will not do. And to accomplish
 this, it is necessary that you should, yourself,
 study the sacred page, and make yourself familiar
 with its meaning, else the questions of a child
 will frequently confound you, and you will be
 compelled to confess your ignorance where you
 ought to display your knowledge. If ministers
 must study for their instructions, a Sunday School
 Teacher must for his. His subject is the same;
 his object is the same, and the consequences of
 ignorance or error, in either case, are equally se-
 rious and awful. A Sunday School Teacher, who
 enters into the spirit of his work, will carry the
 impression of it into all his researches after knowl-
 edge; he will study that he may be enabled to
 communicate; he will collect that he may have
 wherewith to distribute; and, unlike the student
 who is impelled in the accumulation of knowledge
 by the solitary and selfish principle of personal
 gratification alone, he will be delightfully ani-
 mated in his researches after information, & taste
 more exquisite luxury in the pleasure it imparts,
 from the hope that, in the communication of it
 to others, he shall make multitudes as wise and
 happy as himself.

For the furtherance of this important object,
 we the various helps which are afforded you in the
 many excellent catechisms, &c. for children, and
 other publications, which contain a brief analysis of

simple exposition of the Gospel. I scarcely need
 address to you a caution as to what sort of cate-
 chisms you employ; and exhort you to beware,
 lest under the specious pretence of keeping all
 controverted points in divinity from the children's
 view, you teach them a system of mere formality,
 from which all the grand and essential doctrines
 of the Gospel are excluded. Nor let the mere
 committing of these catechisms, &c. to memory,
 be the point at which you stop; but rather use
 them as your text book in the communication of
 knowledge. Upon every printed question you may
 ask a dozen, to ascertain the actual information
 of the child, and to direct your own endeavors
 in adding to the little store. Nor let the scoffs and
 jeers of rational religionists, and philosophical
 Christians, ever deter you from insisting, in your
 free and affectionate conversations with the chil-
 dren, chiefly on those all-important truths, those
 radical and essential doctrines of the Gospel, which
 lie at the foundation of real and vital godliness;
 and script of which, the Bible is little better than
 the ethics of Aristotle, or the morals of Seneca.
 Oh! teach them early their depraved and sinful
 state; teach them the purity of God, and the per-
 fection of his law; teach them his claims on their
 obedience, and the consequences of their rebel-
 lion; teach them the necessity of a new heart,
 and an interest in the Saviour's blood. Lead
 them early to the cross of Calvary for shelter
 from the curses that roll from Sinai, and say per-
 petually, as you point to Jesus, *Behold the Lamb
 of God that taketh away the sin of the world.* Be-
 gin, continue, and end with this. Let every thing
 else be subservient to it, connected with it, or de-
 pendent upon it. Deem nothing accomplished
 till you see their minds savingly impressed with
 these momentous truths, for what would it profit
 a man if he should gain the whole world, and lose
 his own soul. When you have resigned them to
 the world, let them not have to learn their mal-
 dy, or seek the physician from another, lest no
 friendly voice should ever warn them of their dan-
 ger, but they, discovering it too late at death,
 should sink to hell with execrations on your name.
 But to instruction you must add

EXAMPLE.—Children can read the lives of
 their teachers better than their books, and they
 will understand them better too; nor will the
 impression produced by these be so easily effaced.
 Be then an example of every virtue, and of every
 excellence which you enforce on them, or you
 cannot recommend it with propriety, or urge it
 with success. Be an example of piety. Let them
 see a fair and lovely exhibition of the religion of
 Jesus, when they contemplate your character, that
 they may be imperceptibly won to the admira-
 tion of it, and induced to imitate the character
 they love. Let your religion beam in mildness
 from your eye, and speak in words seasoned with
 salt, administering grace to the hearers as they fall
 from your lip. Equally avoid the dangerous ex-
 tremes of moroseness on the one hand, and levity
 on the other. Be cheerful without frivolity, and
 serious without austerity. And let your character
 be uniform, not variable, as the face of the
 heavens on a stormy day, but a serenity undisturbed
 by unalloyed feeling, and a brightness never
 overcast by passion. Be an example of
 kindness, by the mildness and gentleness of the
 disposition which you display. It would be pitiful
 indeed for you to abuse the brief authority
 with which you are invested in the Sunday School
 to purposes of tyranny; and to be ambitious of
 wielding that authority in threats and terrors,
 and inflictions, over the heads of the few poor
 ignorant little children that constitute your class.
 No. Let your's be the government of love. Let
 the law of kindness be ever on your lip. Imbue
 your spirit with the temper of Him who said,
*Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid
 them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.*
 View them as the lambs of his flock; and re-
 member that, with every child committed to your
 care, he in effect addresses you; and oh, with
 what melting tenderness, *Take this child and
 bring it up for me.* Be an example of diligence.
 Reprove the idle by your conscientious devotion
 to the business of the School. Teach them the
 value of time by the care with which you improve
 it. Remember, that you have but one day to la-
 bor for their eternal welfare, and but a few hours
 at most in that day; whilst Satan and the world
 have six, and every hour of every day. The Sun-
 day School Teacher of all others then, should
 lose no time; he should consider himself as
 working, not by the day, but by the moment, and
 diligently gather up those shreds of time which
 others carelessly throw away. To instruction
 and example, then, you must add

PRAYER.—Pray for your children. Go to your
 knees, as a minister should to his pulpit, from your
 knees. Pray for wisdom to adapt your instruc-
 tions to their understandings, and for a divine
 power to soften and impress their hearts. And if
 your work is interesting to you at a throne of
 grace, it will be interesting to you every where
 else. If your concern for the souls of the chil-
 dren committed to your care pursue you to the
 closet, it cannot forsake you in the School; and
 the heart that has wrestled for them there, will
 endure with invincible patience, the rudeness, the
 dullness, the stupidity, the forgetfulness, the in-
 attention, and I had almost said, the insults, with
 which, in some instances, you must expect to
 meet, and which, if actuated by an inferior stimu-
 lus, would soon weary and disgust. Your's must
 be the charity, the love, that suffers long, and
 is kind, endureth all things, hopeth all things, believeth
 all things, and never fails; but this is a charity
 whose streams can be replenished at no earthly
 fountain, but must be fed perpetually from the
 celestial source whence first they flowed. Pray
 not only for, but with the children. Teach them
 to pray by your example. Such as exhibit signs
 of serious impression, peculiarly encourage, pray
 and converse with them in private; and by every
 method facilitate the progress of those who ap-
 pear to be enquiring the way to Zion, with their
 feet on the downward path.

Such then is your work, and these are some of
 the qualifications it requires. Surely the consid-
 eration of its vast importance must stimulate
 your diligence, and inflame your zeal. Oh! what
 a work is this, Let him know that he that convert-
 eth a sinner from the error of his way, shall save
 a soul from death. SAVE A SOUL! Who can esti-
 mate the value of a single soul, an immortal soul,
 a deathless being? By what standard will you
 calculate it? With what objects will you com-
 pare it? Conceive of every atom in the composi-
 tion of the universe, a gem. Could you make the
 calculation as many times as there are atoms, and
 tell us the mighty sum, it would fail, literally and
 truly it would fail to convey to us any adequate
 idea of the value and importance of a single soul;
 for when all this wealth were expended in the
 pursuit of happiness, the spirit would be still in
 the dawn and infancy of its existence, panting
 for a felicity it could not purchase. Will you
 then attempt the calculation and tell us the a-
 mount? Before you pronounce the mighty sum-
 pause. Have you considered the duration of eter-
 nity? If you have not, I adjure you ponder it ere
 you form your estimate of the work I now com-
 mend, and the souls for whom I plead. The abyss,
 at whose brink I shudder; the ocean, in
 whose immensity I am confounded; may be fa-
 thomed, are defined—but eternity! What adver-
 turer ever stretched his pinions abroad on that
 abyss, and returned to the shores of time with tid-
 ings of the opposite coast. "Tis a gulf that has
 no bottom: an ocean whose billows over roll and
 never find a strand. Myriads of ages, upon my-
 riads of ages heaped up, till fancy fails, & numbers
 are exhausted, leave the boundless waste of dura-
 tion unexplored. They have deducted not an at-
 tom from eternity! Yes, these myriads of ages, that
 spirit whose worth you are to calculate must in-
 herit, whilst each, as it rolls, adds to its capacity

of happiness or woe, till its sense of felicity or pain
 is exquisite as the periods of its duration are eternal.
 Before you form your estimate, look up to Heav-
 en. See the mighty preparation making there
 for its reception. What realms of bliss for the
 immortal spirit to explore and to possess. What
 golden streets through which to walk: what palaces
 of pearl in which to dwell; what streams of
 celestial pleasure of which to drink; and with
 what crowns of costly gems to be adorned.
 Hark! 'tis the song of the redeemed, *To Him
 that hath loved us, and washed us from our sins in
 his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests
 unto God and his Father: to him be glory and do-
 minion for ever and ever—Amen.* Then they
 strike their golden harps, and pour the seraphic
 strains again.

Before you form your estimate, look down into
 hell. Look through its dungeons of despair, be-
 hold its magazines of wrath, and see its instru-
 ments of vengeance play. Single out a solitary
 victim, and listen to his agonized complaints—
 these chains for ever—these fangs for ever—
 this gnawing worm for ever—this quenched
 flame for ever! and then he shrieks, whilst a
 thousand echoes, like a thousand demons starting
 from their caves, reply—*FOR EVER!*

But we will appeal to nobler principles than
 these. We will take you to Calvary. You shall
 learn to form your estimate of the value of the
 soul by the price paid for its redemption. You
 shall take your station by the cross, and fill your
 minds with the idea of the eternal Son of God
 expiring upon it. You shall count the drops that
 fall from him in Gethsemane, and at Golgotha,
 and set a value upon each. Ah! you cannot do
 it. Set a value on the drops of Jesus' blood! The
 attempt were blasphemous! How precious
 then the soul for which those drops were shed—
 the salvation of that soul is your aim. It is the
 work of Jesus, well may it be your glory. An-
 gels would be ambitious of it, could angels envy,
 for 'tis the delight of God. Such a work as this
 then must bear with it, its recompense; and that
 recompense must needs be great. *They that be
 wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament,
 and they that turn many unto righteousness as the
 stars forever and ever.*

AWFUL DISPENSATION.

From the *Chillicothe Recorder* of July 30.

On Sabbath morning the 26th instant, two re-
 spectable ladies, Mrs. JANE LOCKIE, and Mrs.
 ELIZABETH McCULLOUGH, were killed by light-
 ning in the time of Divine Service in the First
 Presbyterian Church of Lexington, Kentucky.
 The electric fluid was attracted by the metallic
 projection above the cupola, passed through the
 roof and ran down the iron rod that suspends the
 chandelier, under which the above mentioned
 ladies were sitting—it is said several other per-
 sons were partially injured.

We have received a letter from Mr. Lawson
 McCullough, the bereaved and deeply afflicted
 husband of one of those ladies, from which we
 make the following extracts: only observing
 that if the deceased persons were possessed of
 genuine piety, (of which they appear to have ex-
 hibited satisfactory evidence) their instantaneous
 exit, though in some respects awful, and distress-
 ing to surviving friends, may be justly consid-
 ered as an immediate and happy translation from
 this dark world of sin and grief to the glorious
 regions of light and immortality.

LEXINGTON, July 26th, 1817.

"My Dear Friend—You doubtless will soon be
 made acquainted with the very sudden and un-
 expected death of my dear ELIZABETH, the wife of my
 bosom, who, I hoped, would survive me, and com-
 fort me through the trials of this life. It has pleas-
 ed the adorable Ruler of the universe to remove
 her from me in a moment, and call her as in the
 twinkling of an eye from time to eternity." The
 unexpected change took place on last Lord's
 day, about half after 11 o'clock. When at the
 house of God, and while the praises of God and the
 Lamb were in her lips, it pleased God to com-
 mission the forked lightning to strike her with the
 venerable child of God, Mrs. Lockie. She is
 gone, no more to bless these weeping eyes, or to
 soothe this sorrowful heart, until I myself go to
 the house appointed for all living.

"This dispensation was solemn and awful to all
 present: but oh! what tongue can describe the
 feelings of my heart, when I found myself so deeply
 interested? And, had it not been for the flat-
 tering hope that she might be resuscitated, which
 strengthened my poor frame for the moment, I
 see not why I did not sink with her in the arms
 of death. During the unusual exertions which
 were made by medical means for her recovery,
 how cheerfully would I have given the world,
 accounting it a poor present indeed, for the least
 appearance of returning life! But God, in his
 adorable providence was pleased to order it other-
 wise; and it is mine to submit to his most holy
 and righteous will, in his dealings with her who
 is gone, and with myself who yet remain in
 this vale of tears. And, Oh! if I do not in
 all respects say, "Thy will be done," yet I
 think I can say, the Lord knows I wish to be
 brought wholly to that disposition of soul.

"Now, my dear friend, you, and all who fear
 God, and look forward to that world where there
 is no more death, and where joy is unspeakable
 and full of glory are laid up for those that wait
 for the salvation of God, will doubtless desire to
 know whether there were any good grounds of
 hope—any previous evidences of a change of heart
 in those who have been called in an instant to ap-
 pear before Him who is the searcher of hearts—I
 would this day say, *Glory to God in the highest,*
 although it has pleased Him to display his power,
 I am blessed with the hope—the heart-cheering
 hope, that my dear companion was a vessel of
 his mercy. For at least two years past, there ap-
 peared in her an unusual disposition to perse-
 cute her holy Word; and when I urged the neces-
 sity of closing in with Jesus on his gracious terms,
 she often expressed a sense of her great sinfulness
 and unworthiness. Like all others who are
 saving perishing sinners, she appeared for some
 time to lean to works of righteousness, & thought
 there must be something done by sinful creatures
 to fit them to embrace the Saviour of men. But
 these views were gradually changed, and at length
 she expressed herself on religious subjects in a
 consistent and Scriptural way. She not only per-
 ceived the sacred Volume herself, but with great
 solicitude, pressed the necessity of reading it, on
 her own child, and on my brother's daughter of
 whom she had the care. Especially she urged
 very particularly in having the worship of God kept
 up in the family, and careful that all should de-
 cently attend. She appeared to love the house of
 God, was seldom absent herself from public wor-
 ship when in health, and used her influence to in-
 duce others to attend on God's appointed means
 of grace. She had some difficulties in her mind
 respecting the proper mode and subjects of bap-
 tism; but after a close examination for herself,
 all her doubts were removed; and she expressed
 an earnest desire to dedicate her child to God in
 the ordinance of baptism, which she designed to
 do prior to our next communion.

"The Lord's supper, which had been appoint-
 ed to be administered on that very day on which
 she was removed from this world, by some cause
 unknown to me, was postponed until the succeed-
 ing Lord's day. The sermon preparatory appear-
 ed to have a most happy effect on her heart. On
 her return from divine service, she retired with
 her Bible, and was found deeply affected. On
 that night or the next, when conversing on reli-
 gious subjects, she informed me, to my unspeak-
 able joy, that she had come to a determination to
 join herself to the people of God, and dedicate

herself to him in that holy ordinance. I told her
 such news was indeed very consoling to me, and
 now I should be blessed once more in appearing
 the table of the Lord, accompanied with my dear
 partner. The Lord's day arrived—she repaired
 to God's earthly courts for the last time. The in-
 troductions of prayer being made—part of God's
 Word being read in the 6th chapter of John's Gos-
 pel—while engaged in singing God's holy praises,
 for his inexpressible love to sinners in sending his
 Son to save them, and the love of Jesus in giving
 his soul an offering for sin—yes, when in the act
 of pronouncing the soul-cheering words,
 "So strange, so boundless was the love
 That pined dying men,"

she was in an instant taken to experience the in-
 finitely precious fruits of that love. In a moment
 she passed from death to life which shall never
 end. This is now the only comfort of one who
 expects once more to see her, not in this world of
 trouble, sin, and sorrow, but where sorrow and
 grief shall be seen and felt no more."

DR. WHITEFIELD.

Was one day preaching in Boston on the won-
 ders of creation providence and redemption, when
 a violent tempest of thunder and lightning arose.
 In the midst of the sermon it had attained to such
 a tremendous pitch of wild uproar, that the con-
 gregation sat fixed in almost breathless awe. The
 Dr. closed his note-book, and stepping into one
 of the wings of the desk, fell on his knees, and
 with much feeling and firm taste repeated,
 "Hark!—th' eternal rends the sky!
 A mighty voice before him goes!
 A voice of music to his friends,
 But—threat'ning THUNDER to his foes!
 Come, children to your Father's arms,
 Hide in the chambers of my grace,
 Till the fierce storm be overblown,
 And my revenging fury cease."

"Let us devoutly sing to the praise and glory
 of God, the 7th Hymn: O Hundred.
 "In thine own ways, O God of love,
 We wait the visits of thy grace."

The whole congregation instantly arose, and
 poured forth the sacred song, in which they were
 nobly seconded by the scientific and respectable
 Mr. —, on the full organ, in a style of pious
 grandeur, and heart-felt devotion that never was
 surpassed. By the time the hymn was finished,
 the storm was hushed; and the sun bursting
 forth shewed through the windows, to the en-
 raptured assembly, a magnificent and brilliant arch
 of peace. The preacher resumed the desk, and
 his discourse, with this apposite quotation:
 "Look upon the rainbow, and praise him that
 made it; very beautiful it is in the brightness
 thereof! It compasseth the heavens about with
 a glorious circle; and the hands of the Most
 High have banded it."
 The remainder of the services were well calcu-
 lated to sustain that elevated feeling which had
 been produced; and the benediction, with which
 the good man dismissed the flock, was universal-
 ly received with streaming eyes and hearts over-
 flowing with tenderness and gratitude.—*Ch. Mess.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Fouder in Cattle.

The disease in horses and cattle called the fou-
 der, is always a serious evil; and frequently fatal.
 It is believed that its cause and cure are alike
 little understood, and the people frequently sus-
 tain much loss and inconvenience from that cause.
 There are two species of fouder in cattle, that
 is in horses, cows and sheep, which though the
 same disease, pass under different names; i. e. the
 hove, when resulting from too freely feeding on
 green clover; and when arising from eating too
 much grain, potatoes, bran, or the like. The
 fouder, commonly so called. Cattle have been known
 to die from all these causes; but the disease is the
 same, & requires the same process of cure; which
 if seasonably administered is effectual and sure.

The fouder shews itself by the swelling of the
 body, by symptoms of violent pain, by gripings,
 voiding blood, stiffness of the limbs, trem-
 ling, groans, debility, and after a time by a shedding of
 the hoofs, and hair from the effect of a burning
 fever. The cause of this violent derangement of
 the animal system, is a repletion of nutriment on
 the stomach. The powers of digestion are over-
 done; and acidry arises in the stomach, which
 corrodes the coats, causes inflammation and fever,
 with violent pain. The food instead of being con-
 verted into nutriment, and assimilated, is decom-
 posed, and the carbonic acid is generated, either
 in gas or in union with the water. In the former
 case, the gas or wind is sometimes let out with a
 knife, and the life of the beast ingeniously saved,
 but it is a dangerous resort, and happily a less
 violent and more efficacious remedy is at hand,
 by the chemical agency of which the carbonic acid
 is obviated, and a complete cure is effected by
 neutralizing the acid and thus destroying its
 corrosive quality. By the combination of an alkali
 with the carbonic acid, a neutral salt called
 the carbonate of the alkali is produced, which is
 perfectly innocuous & passes off without detri-
 ment. When symptoms of fouder therefore,
 are observed, let the public be informed, that
 from experience, and well authenticated informa-
 tion, I can confidently recommend to them the
 following cure for fouder.

Take of potash a lump of the size of an egg or
 apple, for a cow, more for a horse, and in propor-
 tion for a sheep; dissolve it in water, and from a
 bottle pour it down the beast's throat.

If necessary repeat the dose in smaller quan-
 tities. An immediate effect will be seen in the abate-
 ment of the symptoms of pain, and in a few
 hours the beast will feed. For a beast of size, a
 lb. of Glauber's salts administered in the same
 way, to work the whole off might be proper—
 though the cure is principally attributed to the
 alkali. When potash is not at hand, lime made
 of ashes, on the occasion will answer the purpose.
 Four water on ashes, and take the liquor in lar-
 ger quantities, in proportion as it is of less strength.
 It is believed that by following the above direc-
 tions, the loss of many valuable animals might be
 prevented, which are otherwise likely to perish to
 the private loss of their owners, & to the general
 detriment of the community.—*Georgetown Mess.*

Utility of Fall Ploughing for Indian Corn.

A member of the Pennsylvania Agricultural
 Society, communicates the following, through
 the Philadelphia Gazette.

"Cut Worm.—A gentleman from Morrisville,
 Berks county, states that Mr. Robert Bethell, who
 cultivates a large farm in the neighborhood of
 that place, was induced by the communications of
 the Agricultural Society, recommending fall
 ploughing, to plough up, during last autumn the
 ground in which he has now planted Indian Corn.
 He has at this time a field of twenty acres, and
 upwards, and almost without a single exception,
 not a hill of the corn has been attacked by the
 grub or Cut Worm. An adjoining field, which
 for some years past has undergone the same
 course of crops composed of the same soil, and
 having precisely the same exposure, has been
 planted with corn on the sod ploughed up this
 spring. The crop in this field has been twice
 cut off by the worm, and in now, after a third
 planting, almost entirely destroyed. These facts
 which fully establish the usefulness of fall plough-
 ing for corn, may be seen by any one who may
 be passing along the turnpike road, about one
 mile and an half from the Trenton Bridge. It
 may be fully asserted; that in four instances out
 of five, the fields of corn for which the ground
 was ploughed early in the fall of 1816, have es-
 caped injury from this destructive enemy, and
 that in all cases great advantages, have resulted
 from the practice."

Extracts from Ancient
Temple.—When a son of man
 he does not presently fix it up in
 but first tries it with his hammer,
 on every side, to see if he may
 Christ do not presently after he
 a man, convey him to heaven; but
 first to be beaten upon by many tempta-
 tions, then exalts him to his crown.

Banishment.—There goes a runner
 evangelical Rutherford, that I am to
 And let it come, if God so will. The
 of the sea is my Father's ground, as
 side.

Persecution.—The cold water of per-
 secution thrown on the Church's face, is to
 herself, when she is in a swoon.

Relief.—A friend of Mr. Dodd's
 from a man's estate, to much world
 Mr. Dodd, sent him word, that "The
 like going out of a boat into a ship; and
 remember, that while he was in the
 still on the sea."

Undertaking.—People of fluctuating
 resemble what is fabled of Mahomet's
 suspended in the air, between two
 stones, but without touching either of

TO THE PUBLIC.

SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG.
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 acquainted with the merits of this per-
 formance; so that it only remains to
 execution of this edition, in doing which
 of disinterested and competent judg-
 ment, referred to any thing the publisher
 himself to say.

Extract from the Panoplist for Feb.
 "The execution of the work is
 concerning which the public need not
 ed; and in regard to this we believe
 ser will rarely fail of being recom-
 mended. The paper is fine, the type
 the printing, so far as we have been
 amine, uncommonly accurate."

Extract of a letter from the Rev. J. A.
 author of the *Evangelical*
 "Six editions of this great work
 published in this country, except the
 three of them are not yet completed.
 its popularity, that a few more
 editions were commenced nearly at the
 same time. I have had considerable
 amine and compare specimens of
 editions, and am decidedly of opinion
 people would greatly prefer ARMSTRONG'S
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 as those of the quarto editions; but
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 mend. It is peculiarly calculated
 to secure the use of a large Bible; and
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 some, and may be read by several
 same time.

The whole work is now out and
 will speak for itself. Numerous
 scarcity of money and the embargo
 made the past year, a continued
 trade to the subscription list, and
 proposition of the first edition re-
 which has induced the publisher